New York, Thursday, December 28, 1843. Prospects of the Whig Party-Fourierism

Powerful Element of Success. It it be true that "misfortune makes us acqua ed with strange bed-fellows," it is no less certain oping itself gradually, in very strong and marked through the agency of the New York Tribune, conducted by Mr. Philosopher Greeley, who has been acting as nurse to this new creation-a dry-nurse to be sure, but a most attentive, affectionate, and faithwill perceive, to the great element of Fourierismization, or whatever else you please to call it. According to all appearances this new element of polities and civilization will enter very largely into the next Presidental contest. Indeed the election of Mr. Clay is thus rendered quite certain. The alliance of this new system of philosophy and its distinguished leaders, dry-nurses, and supporters, will unquestionably carry Clay against all the forces which Van Buren, the devil, and all their allies, can bring into the field.

bring into the field.

(From the Cantea (Ohio) Repository.)

We feel pleasure in announcing that the American Phuslaux has contracted for about 2000 acres of land in Belmont county, Ohio, known as the Pultney Farm, lying along the Ohio river, seven or eight miles below Wheeling, and that sufficient means are already pledged to resove all doubts as to the formation of an association as soon as the domain can be prepared for the reception of the members.

The tract selected is two and a half miles in length from north to south, and of somewhat irregular breadth by rea-son of the curvatures of the Ohio river, which forms its castern boundary. It contains 600 acres of bottom land, all cleared and under cultivation—the residue is hill land all cleared and under cultivation—the residue is hill land of a fertility truly surprising, and indeed incredible to persons unacquainted with the hills of that particular neighborhood. Of the hill lands about 250 acres are cleared, and about 350 acres more have been partially cleared so as to answer imperfectly for sheep pasture.— The residue is for the most part well timbered, the pre-dominating timber being sugar maple and white oak, with a considerable mixture of locust and black walnut.

There are two frame dwelling houses, and ten log hou-es, mostly with shingle roofs, upon the premises; none of them, however, are of much value except for tempora-

of them, however, are of much value except for temporary purposes.

There is a young Orchard of Crab-apples on the Domain, very thriving, and just beginning to be productive. Cider made from these Apples sells at the markets on the river, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per barrel. There are also two orchards of common Apple trees, now in a bearing state; one of them however, is old, and beginning to decline. Another large orchard of selected fruit, consisting of small trees, was set out upon the tract last spring.

The tract, lying on both sides of the 40th degree of north latitude, is on the same parallel with Philadelphia. Hence the winters there will be much milder and shorter than in New York and the New England States.

General, Plan.—Those persons who have already avowed themselves willing to co-operate in this experiment as members, are mostly citizens of the Western Reserve—intelligent, industrious, enterprising and frugal.

Between Civilization and Association, there must be transition period, which, without being exempt from the evils of the former, will be attended with many peculiar to itself.

But, though the true system of Association cannot be

But, though the true system of Association cannot be adopted at present, yet it is contemplated immediately to subject industry to an organization—to introduce at once those elements of a true industrial mechanism, which even civilization admits of, and of which it sometimes avails itself, especially for purposes of destruction. Perhaps our object cannot be more intelligibly explained than by staing that it is proposed to organize an Industrial Army, which, instead of ravaging and desolating the earth, like the armies of Civilization, shall clothe it luxuriantly and beautifully with supplies for human wants—to distribute this army into platoons, companies, battalions, regiments, in which promotion and rewards shall depend, not upon success in spreading ruin and wee, but upon energy and efficiency in diffusing comfort and happiness—in short, to invest Labor, the Creator, with the dignity which has solng impiously crowned Labor the Destroyer and the Murderer, so that men shall vie with each other, not in devastation and carrange, but in usefulness to the race.

To Capitalists.—Of these, it is doubtless to be regretted that but few can be callisted in any plan of radical reform. The condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder is solder that the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of solder in the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of the condition of the wealthy, in our present state of the condition of the wealthy, in our ted that but tew can be enlisted in any plan of radical reform. The condition of the wealthy, in our present state of society, is so far superior to that of the poor, who constitute the masses, that the former are prone to athere to naciously to existing institutions, dreading, perhaps, les a change may degrade them to a lower level. Although achange may agreed enter to a lower level. Atthough hurrassed by cares, anxieties, and apprehensions of a change of fortune, hey still cling to that state of thinge in which they enjoy an envied position—a position of which they feel the uncertainty, though they hope for its permanence. In spite of all their pains, the rich are frequently the fathers, or, at least, the grandfathers of begreese.

quently the lathers, or, at least, the grandlathers of beg-gars.

We believe that Association offers to the capitalist a mode of investment both safer and more profitable than can often be found in our existing state of society. The sums which have been lost in civilization, after being in-vested in its choicest and most favored modes, almost def-y computation or estimate. Witness its banks, insurance companies, and other similar institutions, the capital of many of which has been annihilated, while that of very few remains unimpaired. The capitalist who has trusted the plighted faith of sovereign States has been scarcely less unfortunate.

We, therefore, invite the attention of capitalists to the guaranty offered them by our arti-les of Association, and to the manuer in which they are secured a regular dividend. They are to receive the avails of at least one-third of the gross product, after deducting necessary expenses; and, if that is not sufficient to pay them seven per cent per annum, they are to receive a larger portion until that amount is paid, the subsistence of the members alone being preferred to their claim of seven per cent.

Application for membership, or for stock, (if by mail, post paid or free.) may be made to either of the following persons, to each of whom a letter of instuction has been addressed, containing the conditions and qualification which will be required of resident members, of whom for the present, but a limited number can be received:—E. P. Grant, Canton, O; Rev. J. P. Stuart, LeRoy P. O., Medina county, O.; L. H. Cutler, Cleveland, O; Rev. Charles Calkins, Avon, Lorain county, O; L. E. Bowen, Oberlin, Lorain county, O.; George Helmick, Zanesville, O., Benj. F. Williams, Cincinnati, O; James D. Thornburgh, Pittsburg, Pa., Richard B. McCabe, Indiana, Indiana county, Pa.; Albert Brisbane, or Horace Greeley, New York city.

It will thus be perceived that in the great State of Ohio the prospects of Henry Clay are of the brightest character. His cause and that of the

brightest character. His cause and that of the great " industrial army" are inseparably connected, and, under the gentle dews and diligent watering of philosophers Albert Brisbane and Horace Greeley cannot but prosper. Labor, the destroyer and the murderer, and Martin Van Buren, the cabbage grower and statesman will soon be seen fleeing from these batallions of hardy bran-bread eating soldiery like chaff before the wind. In Pennsylvania this new element has established itself with still more favorable prospects, and, as we learned from the "Tribune" some time since, in the wesdustrial army" have taken possession of their Ca naan, and are rapidly restoring the primitive simplicity, glory, and happiness of the blessed race of Adam before the serpent introduced his abominable carcase into the emkowered walks of Eden and tempted Eve to eat that golden pippin.

From the extracts we have given, it will be s that this Fourierite system is of a very comprehensive character. There is an almightiness in its grasp-an expansion in its objects and aims-a feasibility in its projects and instrumentality, which commend it to the approbation of all intelligent and rational beings. With such an agency at work in Ohio, there cannot be a doubt of Mr. Clay's success in that important State, Is there not a permanent stream, known as the Wegee Creek, on the domain? Is there not a promising young orchard of crab apples? Cannot eider be made from them which sells at \$4 a barrel? Are there not ten log houses on the premises? Bah! who are you that says "Mr. Clay won't carry Ohio ?" You ought to be ashamed of your want of common sagacity, and the sooner you join the great "industrial army" for the purpose of picking up some

common sense, so much the better.

But it is in New York, which has, we believe, been called the "Empire State," that the greatest effort of the "industrial array" is to be made,-Skeneateles is to be the scene of their greatest triumph; on the margin of that most beautiful lakefar more picturesque even than the Lake of Geneva-and we have been round it, and sailed on it, and drank of its pure waters, and have gazed on its beauties in the holy moonlight, and in the brightness of the noon-day sun, and can therefore speak knowingly of its loveliness,-its heavenly atmosphere, its green and fragrant banks, its deli-

sand of the fairest of Eve's daughters, and a thousand of the most promising of Adam's philosophic sons of the true Albert Brisbane and Horace Greeley powers and capacities, have settled or are to settle down-here in this delightful paradise to cultivate their young orchards of crab apples-to bake bran-bread-to raise up young buds of loveliness and philosophy,-to render industry attractive, rethat, in the struggle for prosperity, we are often ligion attractive, marriage attractive, philosophy nided by extraordinary influences, of whose assist- attractive, borrowed capital attractive, vegetables ance we had never so much as dreamed in any of attractive-every thing attractive. In these blessed our inspiring visions of the future. Thus it is now and happy "diggins" no serpent will be allowed to with gallant Harry of the West. He now finds himself where he is with all imaginable anxiety reign in all its purity, dignity, elegance, simplicity preparing for the coming contest, girt about and and primitive innocent verdancy. Farewell, here, supported by a very remarkable influence, which to the corroding care—the agitating passion—the no one can overlook, and which has been devel- importunate temptation, and all the corrupting agencies of evil by which conscience is defiled, peace features, during the last few years, and chiefly troubled, and the sunshine of Hope itself overcast with thick gloom!

ful dry-nurse. We allude, as most of our readers tion, we annex the following most interesting and a partial transcendentalism-or antediluvian al- in the "Skeneateles Democrat." It is from the terative industry-or the transition period of civil- pen of one John A. Collins; and we doubt whether Philosopher Greeley himself could write a more lucid, a more philosophical, a more practical, a a more sensible description. Here it is-

a more sensible description. Here it is—
The following articles, drawn up by that celebrated pleader of human rights, J. A. Collins, abolition lecturer, were furnished us by a friend, who obtained them from a member of the Community, by whom they were copied from the original. It is to be hoped that all well-wishers to the human family will aid in circulating this document. Frinters are requested to call the attention of their readers to the same, that all may be enlightened; that none rush blindly into this Community concern. We hope friend Greeley, of the New York Tribune, will not be forgetful of the public good:—

Greeley, of the New York Tribune, will not be forgetful of the public good:

Articles of Belief and Disbelief, and Creed, presented and read by John J. Coillins, on the 19th November, 1843.

(A true copy.)

Assented to by all, except
Q. A. Johnson, of Syracuse,
J. Josephine Johnson, of Syracuse,
Wm. Kennedy, of Syracuse,
Solomon Johnson, of Martinsburgh, and
Wm. C. Besson, Lynn, Mass.

Beloved Friends—
By your consent and advice, I am called upon to make choice of those among you to aid me in establishing in this place a community of property and interest, by which we may be brought into love relations, through which plenty (and) intelligence may be ultimately secured to all (the) inhabitants of this globe. To accomplish this great work there are but very few, in consequence of their original organization, structure of mind, education, habits, and preconceived opinions, who are at the present time adapted to work out this great problem of human redemption. All who come together for this purpose should be united in thought and feeling on certain fundamental principles, for without this a community of property would be but a farce. Therefore, it may be said with great propriety that the success of the experiment will depend upon the wisdom exhibited in the choice of the materials as agents to its accomplishment.

Without going isto the detail of the principles upon which this Community is to be established, I will state briefly a few of the fundamental principles, which I regard as essential to be assented to by every applicant for admission.

Ist. Religion.—A disbelief in any special revelution of God to man, touching his will, and thereby binding upon

orienty a tew of the fundamental principles, which I regard as essential to be assented to by every applicant for admission.

1st. Religion.—A disbelief in any special revelation of God to man, touching his will, and thereby binding upon man as authority in any arbitrary sense—that all forms of worship should case—that all religions of every age and nation, have their origin in the same great falsehood, viz.: God's special providences. That, while we admire the precepts attributed to Jesus of Nazareth, we do not regard them as binding because uttered by him, but because they are true in themselves, and best adapted to promote the happiness of the race. Therefore, we regard the Sabbath as other days—the organized Church, as adapted to produce strife and contention, rather than love and peace—the clergy, an imposition—the Bible, as no authority—miracles, as unphilosophical—and salvation from sin, or from punishment in a future world, through a crucified God, as a remnant of heathenism.

2nd. Governments based upon physical force—that they are organised bands of banditti, whose authority is to be disregarded. Therefore, we will not vote under such governments, or petition to them, but to demand them to disband—do no military duty—pay no personal or property taxes—sit upon no juries—refuse to testify in courts of so called justice; and never appeal to the law for a redress of grievances; but use all peaceful and moral means to secure their complete destruction.

so called justice; and never appeal to the law for a redress of grievances; but use all peaceful and moral means to secure their complete destruction

3rd. Paopratry.—That there is to be no individual property, but all goods shall be held in common—inst the idea of mine and thine, as regards the earth and its products, as now understood in the exclusive sense, is to be disregarded and set aside—therefore, when we unite, we will throw into the common treasury all the property which is regarded as belonging to us, and forever after to yield up our individual claim and ownership in it—that no compensation shall be demanded for our labor if we should ever leave.

4th. Markiage.—That we regard marriage as a true relation growing out of the nature of things, repudiating licentiousness, fornication, concubinage, adultery, bigamy, and polygany—that marriage is designed for the happiness of the parties, and to promote love and virtue. That when such parties have outlived their affections, and cannot longer contribute to each other's happiness, the sooner the separation takes place the better, and such separation shall not be a barrier to the parties in again uniting with any one, when they shall consider their happiness can be promoted thereby—that parents are in duty bound to educate their chalidren in habits of virtue, and love, and industry, and that they are bound to unite with the community.

5th. Education of Children.—That the community. oity.

5th. Education of Children.—That the community

owes to the children a duty to secure them a virtuous ed ucation, and watch over them with parental care. 6th. Duries.—That a vegetable and fruit diet is essential to the health of the body, and purity of the mind. tal to the health of the body, and purity of the mind, and the happiness of society—therefore, the killing and eating of animals is essentially wrong, and should be removed as soon as possible, together with the use of all narcatics and stimulants.

7th—That all applicants shall, at the discretion of the Community, but be put upon a probation of three or six

months.

Sth.—Any person who shall force himself or herseli apon the Community, who has received no invitation from the Community or who does not assent to the views above enumerated, shall not be treated or considered as a member of the Community—no work shall be assigned(to) him or her (if) solicited, while, at the same time, he or she shall be regarded with the same kindness as all or any other strangers—shall be furnished with food and clothing—that if at any time any one shall dissent from any of all of the principles enumerated above, he ought at once, in justice to himself, to the Community, and the world, to leave the Association. To these views we hereby affix our respective signatures. Who now doubts the omnipotence of the "in

lustrial army ?" Who now undervalues the agen cy of Mr. Philosopher Greeley and the "New York Tribune ?" Who now has a doubt as to the triumphant return of Henry Clay ?

Webster's Speech.—A friend tells us, that the "He rald," a print we never see unless by accident, charges us with having copied our report of Webster's speech at the New England dinner from its columns. It is scarcely necessary to say that the statement is a lie. Every line of our report was prepared from our own notes. If the "Herald" persists in its paltry falsehood, we will compare passages of the two reports, which will show conclusively that we could not have copied from the "Herald" what the "Herald" never had.

A friend tells us, who was told by a friend, who had it from another friend, that he actually saw the above paragraph in a certain paper called the "Courier & Enquirer," published in Wall street, and edited by J. Watson Webb. As we never read that print unless by accident, we cannot say posi tively that such a paragraph has appeared, but as the intelligence which we have received comes although rather circuitously, with some authenti city, we will take it for granted that it has appear-

ed in that paper, and treat it accordingly. Now, in relation to the statement that we made with regard to the reports of the "Herald" and that of the "Courier," we reiterate it with more emphasis, and more conviction of its truth, than we did in our previous statement. There is not a possibility of doubt to any reasonable man who will compare the two reports, but that the "Courier & Enquirer" stole bodily the report first published in the "Herald," and passed it off for its own, merely making a few verbal variations, and a few additions, which a little more time would have permitted us to do. The speech was not delivered till half past eleven, yet we had it written out and in type by two o'clock. The very reason which the Courier" gives to its readers, that the "Herald's" report could not have been used by the "Courier," is precisely the best reason for believing the cor trary; and after this confusion of ideas we are more than ever convinced of the meanness, and littleness, and falsehood, of our respectable contemporary. We therefore call upon our very respectable contemporary to carry out his threat; to copy them paragraph by paragraph, to go into all the elements of the two reports, and to show whether he has not, to use his own gentlemanly language, committed a base lie. This is not the first time that the "Courier" has stolen our reports, and passed them off for its own, nor is it the first time t has given evidence of its utter incapability and

incapacity to give a correct report upon any subect of public speaking These are the remarks we make; and we trust that the "friend" of the "Courier & Enquirer," who reads the "Herald," and reports what the "Herald says to our respectable contemporary, will again says to our respectable contemporary, will again cious groves, and all its thousand charms and enchantments. Here, then, another Eden has been created; and not one Adam and Eve, but a thousand the read it, and reports what the relation says, to our respectable contemporary, will again read it, and make a report of what we now say. Let it be as diplomatic as they please, we shall get at the truth by and bye.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830-MR. EVER-Everett delivered his second lecture to the meanbers of the Lyceum in the Tabernacle, Broadway, last evening; the subject being the French Revolution of 1830.

principal events and characters of the French revo-

ution, from its commencement in 1789 to the abdication of Napoleon ; he now proposed to continue his series of remarks, in the same cursory way, up to the rebellion, commonly so called, of the Three Days, which terminated, for the present, at least, the great course of events which commonly went under that title. The real and substantial cause of this revolution, as he had previously remarked. consisted in the incongruity between the existing state of society and the established form of governwith thick gloom!

But lest it might be supposed by any that we exaggerate—that the millenium is not so near at hand—that Henry Clay is not just so certain of his election, we annex the following most interesting and eminently philosophical document, which we find in the "Skenesteles Descrete" is like for the state had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had eminently philosophical document, which we find the state had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had eminently philosophical document, which we find the state had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had eminently philosophical document, which we find the state had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had eminently philosophical document, which he estate had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had eminently philosophical document, which we find the state had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had severally and the state had been attributed to a few hereditary rulers, remained unaltered whilst, in the meantime, the mass of the people who had severally in civilization felt their importance, and deemed that as they possessed in no small degree, we will and knowledge—the elesmall degree, wealth and knowledge—the elements of power—they had a right to be admitted to some share in the administration of the government. This position taken by the people was obviously just; but it was also not unnatural that it should be strongly resisted by the privileged classes, who owed all their importance to the existing system, and this conflict of interest, opinion, and feeling, which, under other circumstances might have terminated amicably resulted in convulsion and open war. The extensive and protracted struggle—of which he had detailed some of the principal movements in his last lecture—was carried on in various parts of Europe and with various success. For a time the advantage remained alsuccess. For a time the advantage remained almost wholly upon the side of the people. In France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, in a great part of Germany, and throughout the western part of Europe, the people succeeded in revolationizing the governments which existed, and in founding others rope, the people succeeded in revolationizing the governments which existed, and in founding others of a more liberal character upon their runs. Great Britain, however, formed an exception to this remark, because the revolution of 1688 had accommodated the form of government there in a great degree to the wishes of the people and the altered condition of society, so that they (the people) had less cause for complaint, and consequently less zeal and power upon the popular side. At length, however, the legitimists prevailed; they carried back the war into the enemies territory, and they planted the standard of their head quarters upon the site of the revolution in Paris. This change of fortune, nevertheless, was more apparent than real; it was owing to a change in the opinions and feelings of the people in reference to the character and proceedings of their own champion. Napoleon, essentially a mere soldier, forgot, in his professional zeal for war, the duties that belonged to his political situation, for, instead of relieving the people from the oppressions under which they were suffering, and admitting them to a share in the administration of government, he monopolized the whole power in his own person, and exercised a degree of oppression which they had never suffered from their legitimist rulers. They found that the only object for which Napoleon employed his splendid military talents, was the aggrandizement of himself and family; they, therefore, lost all attachment to his person and interest in his Marshals began to grow we ary, declaring that he would never except the army; and even his Marshals to grow we ary, declaring that he would rest till he had slain them all. In the foreig rest till he had slain them all. In the foreign courtries, under his influence the feeling was even more distinct, as was shown by the establishment of "The League of Virus" in Germany. In short, the position of the two parties was completely reversed; the liberal party relied for success upon military organization, while the established governments relied for their strength upon the zeal for his berty and independence which animated the mass of their subjects. The result again show periority of moral motive—the ascendary of moral causes over mer material and physical

of their subjects. The result again show the superiority of moral motive—the ascendary of moral causes over mere material and physical assets the forward in triumph, in the first instance, no sooner he or an opposite direction than it brought the allies to maintain of the people, the only difference being that he first instance, in sooner he against of France; victory followed in both cases the standard of the people, the only difference being that he first instance the standard of the people was creeted by themselves in the French capital, whist at the close of he struggle it passed over to the allies. These causes had very important influence. The allies having obtained heir victory in the name of liberty and of the rights of men, they could not, consistently, leave that idea out of lew in the arrangements for a general pacification. In france the extiled Bourbons were restored, and the principal alterations in the law called for by the National Assembly, were now embodied and established as the form of government in the charter or written constitution. By this document provision was made for the representatives of the people, for liberty of speech, of the press, and of action—within limits prescribed by fixed laws, and security for personal rights. It was, in short, if executed in the spirit by which it was conceived, of a nature to give all necessary satisfaction to the friends of liberty. Similar arrangements took place in the Netherlands. Germany, and elsawhere. By this charter the people of France became "something" if not "every thing" It was, however, in the nature of compromises or contracts between the people upon one side and governments upon the other, to be viewed as compromises or contracts between the people upon one side and government upon the other, to be viewed as compromises or contracts between the people who in the present case, would have preferred a representative republic like our own—(cheers). It was therefore not unnatural, under these incuminations that further had fulfilled his par

pening between the granting of the charter and the principal persons who took part in accomplishing those events, remarking in the words of Talleyrand, that the Bourbons upon their return to Krance, evinced by their conduct that they had learned nothing, and forgot nothing. They brought back with them all their antiquated prejudices and personal antipathies which they had taken away, without having derived any useful lesson from their long tuition in the school of adversity. It was but justice, however, that Louis the 18th, who first occupied the throne, formed an exception, for he declared at the outset of the revolution in favor of the popular party, and he remained attached through life to liberal opinions. He was in fact considered the author of the charter, and was consequently popular with the people. He was liverted, however, from acting upon it as he wished by the importunities for his family, the fatal consequence of which was; the return of Napoleon, the hundred days, and general convulsion up to the period of his second assumption of the throne in 1815. His policy then wore a liberal spect; he was determined upon carrying out the charter. This excited the disgnat of the Compte D'Artois, brother of the King and heir to the hrone, the prince who atterwards lost the throne under the name of Charles the Tenth. Here followed a well drawn character of this monarch, who was shown to be possessed of high intellectual, physical and moral advantages, disfigured by ultra and most violent royalist principles; had his principles been different, his personal advantages, disfigured by ultra and most violent royalist principles; had his principles been different, his personal advantages, disfigured writers, both political and literary, were then sketched, and their power over the public mind estimated, from which it was evident that if not all the talent, at least all the argument and reason lay upon the side of the liberal writers, howe had a different to the charge which followed, for it caused the King of disaffe

THE PUBLIC OIL.-The Superintendent of the Oil Department seems to be woefully lacking in inormation as to the quality of the oil now consumed in the several oil lamps belonging to the corpora ion. We recommend that gentleman to visit Mr Malachi Fallon, and inspect the walls of his Egyp tian Mansion in Centre street. The purity h talks so largely about in his communication to the Board of Assistants, last night, is sadly deficient in the oil burned there.

THE PIRATE MATHEWS .- The trial of this young pan, for the murder and piracy on board the ill fated Sarah Lavinia, is set down for ten o'clock this morning, before Judge Betts, at the U. S. Cir. cuit Court. The evidence in the case will be simi lar to that given at the trial of the convicted pri soner, Babe

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERT AT THE PARK .-ETT'S SECOND LECTURE.-The Hon. Alexander H. Mr. Vieuxtemps played last evening, for the first time since his return from Boston, where he achieved the most signal triumph. He was enthusiastically received, and his peerless execution and chastity of conception raised him still higher, In his preceding lecture, Mr. Everett commenced if possible, in the good opinion which he won by remarking, he had taken a rapid survey of the from all lovers of classical music at his first two concerts. The same serene calmness pervaded his whole performance, giving a rare surety and energy to his playing, and imparting at the same time a wonderful pearly evenness to his notes, which form the characteristic distinction of the school he found-

> alted position he now occupies as a violinist. Our of inion as to his merits as a composer for the violin remains unchanged. He is, without any doubt, unrivalled amongst the modern, and, although fully acknowledging the high glory of a Spohr, a Rhode, or a Viotti, we look in vain amongst the older ones for an author who would combine a similar richness of melody with an equal depth of understanding in the technical parts.

> Mr. Vieuxtemps played last night as he played a ortnight ago at the Washington Hotel, and as he will always play. The greatest artist is not unfrequently the slave of a fancy, a caprice; an atom may disturb his equanimity, and the reaction is may disturb his equaminty, and the reaction is visible in his performance; but not so Vieuxtemps; he is always quiet, his brow is unruffled as the brow of a young bride, he always "immotius velus rupes resistit." He takes up his bow, throws a disdainful glance on the lesser evils "flesh is heir to," and parting the waves of harmony with powerful arms, evokes sounds which call the spherestheir fatherland.

their fatherland.

The concerto, which was the first piece, is one of the few of Bériot's compositions which successfully stemmed the current of oblivion that engulphed his "airs variées." It is really a charming morceau, containing a beautiful rondo, and was given by Vieuxtemps with all the brilliancy of which his style is capable. The great applause it elicited was only merited.

It would be common-place to say that he overcame the immense difficulties in his fantasia capri-

came the immense difficulties in his fantasia capraciosa, (which he has played already, in his first concert,) with the aplomb of an old master. For what are difficulties to him?—a mere child's toy. His splendid flageoletto never appeared to greater advantage, and he was very ably seconded by the

advantage, and he was very ably seconded by the orchestra.

After the Smolenska by the graceful Julia Turnbull, came, what every body thought the concluding piece, the well known duett for violin and pianoforte on airs from Bellini's Somnambula, in which M'lle Vieuxtemps assisted her brother. She is a very neat and tasteful pianist, and appears to be quite familiar with the modern brilliant school.—She would have done more justice to her excellent touch and faultless execution, if she had played a solo It would be a matter of great difficulty for every pianist, to shine in the presence of such a star as her brother is. The part of the pianoforte, moreover, has not been treated con amore by Benedict. Even Thalberg (who by the bye is positively coming next antumn with Standigl, the celebrated bass singer) could not make much out of it, when he played it with Vieuxtemps at a Concert given some years ago in Vienna by the organist of the Imperial Chapel. But the principal fault lies in the superiority of the violin over the pianoforte, as a concert instrument. At the end of the duett both were stormishly applauded, and on being called out Vieuxtemps played the carnevale di venezio, as he only could play it. It was listened to in breathless

only could play it. It was listened to in breathless silence, and Vieuxtemps retired with his sister amid a waving of handkerchiefs, and such a clapping and thumping that the walls of Old Drury trembled.

The house was not crammed, but it could boast of a respectable fulness.

THE VACANCY IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.-The vacancy made in this court, by the death of Judge Thompson, begins to attract the cekers from all quarters. But it happens fill this office awakens a higher rank of

e-seekers than usually come forward before the public. We see many persons already named to fill it, such as J. C. Spencer, Dan'l B. Tallmadge, Hiram Ketchum, and many others. In the Commercial of vesterday, we see a notice that an appli ation has been already forwarded to Washington n favor of Mr. Hiram Ketchum. Probably Mr. Ketchum may be the candidate of Mr. Webster, and may command all his influence with President Tyler. Be that as it may, we must say, from watching the course of Mr. Ketchum, and as a awyer and a politician and a public man in this city, we do not think he is possessed of sufficient calent, of sufficient liberality, or of sufficient amplitude of mind, for the high office he aspires to. Mr. Ketchum has a great deal of talent of a certain kind, but its range is narrow; he has strong prêjudices both political, religious, and other kinds; and we do not think, upon the whole, he possesses that kind of comprehensive mind which ought to be elevated to the Court of the United States; and we hope that President Tyler will take that into consideration when he fills the vacancy.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RELATION TO THE GAS COM-PANY .- A number of citizens called upon us vesterday in relation to the notice we have given in recalled to investigate the concerns of this company and present their conduct to the next Legislature We believe there is a strong feeling in favor of such a movement, and we understand that the proprietor of the Shakspeare Hotel, in the Fourth Ward, has offered the free use of his Hall for a public meet ing. In a few days, and as soon as preparation is made, it is probable full notice will be given, and all those who complain of the exorbitant charges of the company, and the manner in which they conluct their business, should be ready to bring forward their bills and statements of facts to substantiate their complaints, while they move the legislaure on to action.

FLORA'S JUBILEE AT NIBLO'S .- At this delightful period of the year, when balls, parties, soirces and all that are the rage, he is supplying the ladies with poquets and wreaths of unsurpassed elegance and gauty. They are arranged by an old hand in the ablishment, and look as if they had come directv from the fragrant fingers of Flora herself. His collection of green-house plants, vases and baskets of flowers, and rare and valuable seeds are all eminently worthy of attention. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that this part of his establishment has been greatly enlarged and improved by Mr. Niblo. But he invites the ladies to call and judge for themselves.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NEWARK. ast evening, at the United States Hotel, the Ame rican Republicans met for the purpose of organiza tion. About six to eight hundred persons were pre sent. Hedden Ball, Esq., was called to the chair. and Samuel Bond and Caleb P. Crockett, Esqrs. appointed Vice Presidents, and Richmond Ward, Esq., Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Thomas S. Oakley, Esq., of this city, in a speech of an hour's length, and adjourned with three cheep for American principles, and three hearty ones for the speaker.

CLEAN STREETS .- The Board of Assistant Aldermen, last evening, passed the ordinance for cleaning the streets. It only wants the signature of his Honor the Mayor to become a law. Pray, Mr. Mayor, remember your dear friends, and as a New Year's gift, let us see again the natural paving stones; we are tired of the artificial substitute Perhaps that trunk may be dug out in the operation. The reward would pay for the extra carts

LATEST FROM CANADA .- We have received To ronto papers of the 20th, Montreal of the 21st, and Quebec and Kingston of the 19th inst. We annex il the intelligence that we can find :-

all the intelligence that we can find:—
The delay which has taken place in the formation of a new ministry augers favorably. It shows that Sir Charles Metcalle is determined to place himself in the hands of no party. The friends of the Lefontaine-Baldwin clique would no doubt like to see His Excellency throw himself into the arms of the Old Compact; and are hollowing lustily for the formation of a new Cabinet. Little attention, however, will be paid to the barking of these curs.—
Kingston Whig, Dec. 19.

Kingston Whig, Dec. 19.

The Toronto Patriot mentions as a rumor, that a large number of the Reform Members of Western Canada, who woted with Baldwin on the recent divison, met together in Kingston just as Parliament was prorogued, and sent a memorandum to the Governor General signifying the cultivariant to the Governor General signifying the cultivariant to support any Council to be formed by Mr.

Harrison.

An avalanche of snow fell upon six children who were at play at L'Ance des Meres, near Quebéc. Five were got out alive, the sixth was dead.—Montreal Herald, Dec. 21.

Washington.

(Correspondence of the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1843. Christmas Eve.

JAMES G. BENNETT, Esq:-

DEAR SIR-This, being Sunday, is another dies non. The only thing which has occurred to-day at Washington worthy of notice, is the preaching of the Rev Judge Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, at the Me-Judge Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, and the thodist church. I say the Reverend Judge, because he was introduced to the audience pastor of the church as Judge-as in point

he is.

I am at a loss to decide whether I should say any thing of his sermon or not. Could I speak of it as a rich intellectual treat—filled with thoughts—addressed to the reason—logical—theological—mathodical—grammatical—eloquent in style and diction—or in fact as possessing any of those points of attraction which characterize the efforts of genius and intellectual greatness, it would give me pleasure to speak of it. But as it was a sermon addressed exclusively to the passions and the fears of the audience, containing zeal enough to season a whole "body of divinity." it may be best to pass it by with the single remark, that if an ordinary uneducated Methodist Elder (Mr. Colquitt is a Methodist.) had delivered it to an audience of country farmers and mechanics, instead of a learned Judge and Senator of the United States delivering it to a polite audience of Ex-Presidents, Senators, Representatives, and others of equal eminence—I say if any body else had delivered such a sermon, I should have called it mere ran.

I will only say of it, in addition, that it was publicly advertised in the leading Washington papers. Ex-President Adams, and others above named were present, and expectation was on stilts to hear s man of such triangular capacity as to unite in his single person the three functions of Legislator, Judge, and Minister of the Gospel. The sermon being over, stilts fell.

It is astonishing how Ole Bull is fiddling religious superstitions out of people who would never before set their shoe leather inside of a theatre, for fear it would be defiled. Cat-gut and horse-hair do what argument and logic can't.

Yours, &c. S. B. I am at a loss to decide whether I should say ed, and which will always maintain him in the ex-

MR. BENNETT:-

Mr. Bennett:—

Do or do not the American Republicans, as a party, intend to run a separate candidate for the Presidency? This point is obscured in mystery, darkness and doubt. In all their proceedings no satisfactory answer is given to this oft repeated inquiry. If they do not so intend, why not avow it at once in an open, manly, Herald like manner—in a manner not to be mistaken. This done, and all opposition ceases the instant the declaration is made—their party will be the only party so far as the city government is concerned. This point gained—our city freed from corruption, fraud and crime, and the work of reformation to say the least is nobly begun; indeed it will be glory enough for one year, to have removed all foreigners from office—established a strong and effective police—reduced one half the current expenses of the city—cleaned and repaved our streets—removed the lumber and rubbish from the side-walks, and manyl other burdens under which the people groan and travail.

bish from the side-walks, and manylother burdens under which the people groan and travail.

Now is this the design of "Young America," or is it to become a national thing—an independent party in politics, and, of course, share the fate of every third party which has sprung into existence the last half century. Thousands are halting between two opinions waiting an answer to this, important inquiry.

We are the side-walks, and manylother burdens with the properties.

We cannot answer the question-nor do we believe can Young America. Why ask them a question which cannot be answered? The first great object is to reform the city government-to run for the city government—to confine their purposes to the city government. When that object is achieved. t will be time to inquire "what next?" That is our opinion. The Presidential question is not sufficiently developed to know what's what, or who' who.

Ms. Bennert:—
Are you aware that the sentence last week decided upon, for Beach, in your case, was a fine of \$250 and ten days in the city prison; and that the Recorder has since stated to Beach's counsel, that his imprisonment will be stated to Beach's counsel, that his impreduced to one day?

Are you aware that Major Noah is now editor of Beach's Sun—that is, has become Beach's doer of melancholy work, and that his is the new hand which has appeared at the handle of that bellows the present week?

These are truths spoken "by authority."

ONE BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

We are aware of no such thing, and do not care button whether it be so or not. The Court of Sessions may sentence Mike Walsh, with three cents in his pocket, to the penitentiary for two months, and Moses Y. Beach, with \$50,000 in his pocket, to a fine of six cents and no imprisonment

at all if it please. It is a question for the moral sense of the community to pass upon. We have done with it. As to poor old worn out Noah, he may write where he pleases, we have done with him long since, and shall never put a straw in his way either

Great Men of the American Republicans

ere or hereafter.

MR. BENNETTIn the catalogue of the orators of this party, ye In the catalogue of the orators of this party, you have omitted at least three who deserve a niche in the Temple of Fame. I refer to the Hon. M. M. Quackenboes, the Hon. Job Haskel, and the Hon. x-auctioneer Philo L. Mills. Mr. Q. does not seem to be so wordy as many of the others I it would be well if Mr. Sammons, Whitney, Oakley, Haskeil and others would take a lesson from him. They deal too much in appeals to the passions, ound assertions unsustained by facts, and positive misstatements and talsehoods, with a plentiful supply of doggerel, sometimes in prose, and sometimes in the shape of poetry; but it is only the shadow of it, lacking substance. There are others which I hope you will not omit to add to the catalogue from time to time, essecially the candidates. which I hope you will not omit to add to the catalogue from time to time, especially the candidates for the loaves and fishes, or the crumbs to be picked VIEUXTEMPS.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.-A letter from he Hon. James Buchanan, addressed to the Denocrats of Pennsylvania, is published in the last number of the Lancaster Intelligencer. Mr. B.

says:—

"After long and serious reflection, I have resolved to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential candilates to be presented before the Democratic National Convention. This resolution has been dictated by an anxious lesire to drive discord from the ranks of the party, and secure the ascendancy of Democratic principles both in the state and throughout the Union. In arriving at this conclusion, I have consulted no human being. It is entirely my own spontaneous act, and proceeds from the clearest mid strongest conviction of duty.

Whilst thus taking my leave, as your candidate for the Presidential office, I am animated by a sense of profound graffude for the unanimity and enthusiasm with which you have urgod my elevation to the highest office on earth. This feeling shall remain engraven on my heart until time for me shall be no longer."

He also expresses his determination to support

He also expresses his determination to suppor

he nominee of the National Convention, and does not say a word for or against either of the other NARROW ESCAPE AT THE SAILORS' SNUG HAR-

son .- On Thursday morning the 21st instant, at about 3 A. M., it was discovered that five men were suffocating in consequence of the escape of gas from the stove pipe that leads through the room. By timely assistance they were all removed and their lives saved, although at the time of discovery they were speechless.

ADAMS & Co's EXPRESS .- We learn that this enterprising concern have extended their line to Cincinnati and New Orleans. They now send parels through to the latterplace twice a week. They vill soon spread their business over the whole west and south AMERICA DEFENDED .- The Rev. Orville Dewey

vill deliver a lecture the week after next, to the members of the New York Lyceum, upon "Amercan morals and manners.

Amusements.

Amusements.

Beoadway Circus—Benefit of Levi North.—
The concluding evening of this distinguished personmer's engagement at the Circus at Niblos, is the present, and it is to be devoted to his benefit. In all the distinctions which have been conferred upon him during his professional career, he has never forgotten the land of his astivity, but returns to be ever welcomed by his earliest associates. The entertainments for this occasion are such is to develope the further advancement he has made in his former accomplisements. We have no doubt he will be largely compensated in every sense of the term.

Chatham Theatre—It is many years since the beautiful drama of the "Foundling of the Forest" was played in New York. It has now been revived in all its original splendor, and will to night be put upon the dage with all necessary concomitants. By request of numerous patrons the Fretty Girls of Stilburg will be sgain performed with the full number of angels as petticoat soldiers. Ole Williams, with Diamond, go through their negro peculiarities. Miss Rallia and Miss Clemence both dance. Mr. Chambers appears in the grotesque, and Mr. Astley appears in his truly wonderful gymnastic feats. All this forms a bill of irresistible attraction even in holiday times.

Gen. Tom Thumb, the Gipsies, and the Mag-

feats. All this forms a bill of irresistible attraction ever in holiday times.

GEN. TOM THUMB, THE GIPSIES, AND THE MAG

GEN. TOM THUME, THE GIPSIES, AND THE MAGnificent performances at the American Museum
re drawing tremendous houses. Never did this estaolishment present such attractions as this week. The per
formances every afternson and evening are the most
laughable and interesting we ever heard, and we understand that Barnum is making such preparations for New
Year's day, as will outstrip every thing that has preceded
hem. In addition to other splendid entertainments, a
tramatic ballet will be performed by 25 children under
the superintendance of Mons. Checkeni. It will be great;
so don't fail of seeing it.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Washington. (Correspondence of the Herald.)
Washington, Dec. 26, 1843. JAMES G. BENNETT, ESQ.-DEAR SIR :-

Of the wine which Mr. Fuller caused to flow so

treely yesterday, Ole Bull partook but little. He said he was the creature of excitement and enthusiasm, and he could not bear it. He complained of a severe pain in his chest, and also of some dificulty in the movement of his left hand; and we began to entertain serious fears that he would not be able to perform, to his own satisfaction at least, last evening. But he left the dinner early, took a walk, inhaled the fresh air, looked with admiration upon some of the Washington belles, caught a litthe of the spirit of our liberal and free institutions as he gazed upon the capher, and was ready to perform his part in the evening, to the wonder, astonishment, and amazement of every one who heard him. Through the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Emery, and the patience and perseverance of Sig. La Menna, the leader of the orchestra, a very good, indeed a superior accompanyment was ready to perform on the occasion. Mrs. Bailey sung in her usual neat and tasty style. But the audience were altogether carried away by Ole Bull. No language could express their emotions—and not a few of the fair ladies of Washington, as was the case with the ladies of Baltimore, would have been delighted to have waited upon the handsome violinist, and in propriis personis testified to him their admiration and enchantment. Ole Bull will surely bewitch all the southern ladies. I need not say that the whole house was crowded with the very élite of Washington, including such Members of Congress as were in town. Ole Bull left this morning for Baltimore, where he performs this evening. He returns and gives another concert here to-morrow (Wednesday) evening; after which he leaves for Richmond and other places in Virginia.

Two or three important resolutions have been introduced into the Senate to-day, as will be seen by the report. I refer particularly to the resolution of Mr. Allen to open the doors of the Senate while transacting Executive business—to the notice of a bill by Mr. Atchinson to establish a government over Oregon, &c.

The complaint is very general in relation to the difficulty of hearing in the gallery what is said in the Senate below. And it is most respectfully suggested to the honorable Senators, that if their constituents, the public, have no right to know what they say and do upon the floor of the Senate, yet as a matter of courtesy, they might, when important matters are presented and discussed, condescend to speak loud enough to be heard in the gallery.

S. B. tle of the spirit of our liberal and free institutions as he gazed upon the caphen and was ready to per-

TWESTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

MEMORIALS.—A number of unimportant memorials were presented by different Senators.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin, asking for a grant of land to enable them to improve Fox River.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from citizens of Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y. asking for a pension for John Keith, a soldier of the Revolution.

Also a petition from Albany, asking a revision of the laws relative to Hospital monies.

Mr. Tappan presented a petition by citizens of Cincinnati, for a bridge over the Ohio river.

Mr. Atchinson gave notice that he would tomorrow introduce a bill to establish a Government

morrow introduce a bill to establish a Government in Oregon.

Resolution by Mr. Porter—That the Secretary of War be requested to send to the Senate any estimates which may be in his possession of the cost of connecting Lukes Huron and Superior, by means of a Canal around the Falls of St. Mary, adopted to navigation by steam vessels.

Resolution by Mr. Allen—That the 40th rule for conducting business in the Senate, and which requires the Senate close its doors while transacting executive business be rescinded, and the Senate shall hereafter sit when transacting all business except

Senate to close its doors while transacting executive bu-siness be rescinded, and the Senate shall hereafter sit with open doors when transacting all business except when acting upon treaties, and then the Senate shall sit with closed doors, as hitherto under the 40th rule. Mr. Barkow presented a resolution calling on the Presi-dent for such information as he may possess respecting the claims of citizens of the United States against Mex-

Mr. WALKER presented a resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the expenses of the government for each year up to the present, and also what these expenses were for.

Mr. Berrier, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted on the 23d inst., a report (No. 8) accompanied the following Bill, which was read twice and referred.

the following Bill, which was read twice and referred.

A Bill for Relief of Isaac Leley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Tressury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Isaac Heley, out of my money in the Tressury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, being the balance of emoluments to which he was entitled as collector of the customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twen-

Some considerable discussion followed, in which Messrs Berrien, Phelps and Wright look part. The Bill was fi-ually laid over to Tuesday week, and it is unimportant to report the debate—being upon mere construction of the law. After a short session upon Executive business the

House of Representatives. Washington, Tuesday night, Dec. 26. Reduction of Postage—Abolition Pititions—Ex-penditures of the Navy Department. As soon as the journal was read,

As soon as the journal was read,
Mr. WILKINS offered a resolution to the effect
hat an additional number of iron steam vessels be
built at Pittsburgh, for the purpose of defence in
the Gulf of Mexico, revenue service, &c., and to
aid and protect the commerce of the western wa-

ters.

Speaker—It is not in order without a suspension of the rules, sir.

Wilkins—I move to suspend them, then, sir.—
This is a very important subject, sir, to the coun-The House, however, refused to suspend the

ules.
Mr. Adams said the committee on commerce ought to have given a full report upon the subject.
Mr. Jamieson—I call the gentleman to order, sir.

ought to have given a full report upon the subject. Mr. Jameson—I call the gentleman to order, sir. The subject is not debateable.

Mr. Anameson—What is the first business in order, Mr. Speaker?

Speaker—The resolution of the gentleman from New York (Preston King), instructing the committee on post offices and roads to enquire into the expediency of a speedy reduction of postage, abolishing the tranking privilege, and an adoption of the federal currency in the rates of postage.

Mr. Horkins—That committee need no instructions, sir; they are giving their whole time and most patient attention to the matter; making the fullest enquiries into the subject in all its bearings, and will soon report fully upon it.

Mr. Adams asked if the reference of the remaining part of the President's Message was not in order. Speaker—Not without going into committee of the whole, sir.

SPEAKER—Not without going into committee of the whole, sir.

Mr.King—I don't wish to consume the time of this House, sir, there's been too much of that done dready. (Laughter.) But this subject of postage is a very important one. It excites an important one in terest in the State of New York, and leed all over the Union. I don't wish to instructive, sir, but I want the whole subject the House in a clear and comprehence the House in a clear and comprehence of that we may act upon it as soon as a first thas to be disposed of somehow this and Mr. CARROLL—The resolution prov. Department should maintain itself. If the people desire the postage to be reduced for it, whether the Department does support itself. But I don't want this too soon, or before we have full information on upon it.

R. D. Davis—I wish to see the House nittee act understandingly and promptly nd Com-R. D. Davis—I wish to see the House in a Con-mittee act understandingly and promptly upon the matter.

A VOICE, (in an under tone)—"Oh, take your time, Miss Lucy." (Laughter.)

The resolution was finally not referred to the Post Office

C J INGERSOLL-What is the regular order of business

Committee.

G. J. Ingersoll.—What is the regular order of business before the House now, sir?

Speakers—Petitions from the States and Territories.

Ingersoll.—I move the House go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the only bill there, that relating to Gen. Jackson's fine—(Laughler.)

The House refused to suspend the rules. Petitions were then presented from the various States and Territories. Among these was one from Indiana, praying a reduction of 33 per cent postage, two or three from Ohio, and several from Pennsylvania and New York to the same effect, but from no other States.

Mr. Gidding and New York to the same effect, but from no other States.

Mr. Gidding and New York to the same effect, but from no other States.

A. Mr. Midding and the District of Columbia, and that no slaves shall be brought here for sale.

A. Member—Here they come again.

Speaker—it comes within the 21strule.

Giddings—I think not, sir; it prays only for a general alteration of the laws of the District.

Speaker—Within the rule, sir, and can't be received. B. Bidlark—Have several petitions, sir, praying for a reduction of postage. I do not know what disposition is to be made of them.

A. Member, (in an under tone)—Put 'em in the fire—wit' em in the fire—wit' em when the dead it.

De made of them.

A MENNER, (in an under tone)—Put 'em in the fire—put 'em in the fire—burn 'em. Why, where the devil do all these petitions for reduction of postage come from?

Mr. Adams—I have here a petition, sir, praying Congress to pass laws to abolish slavery and the slave trade.

Speaker—It comes within the rule, sir.

Adams—Very well, sir; give it me back—(Laughter.) I have another, praying Congress to abolish all laws that affect the right of petition. I move its reference to the Judiciary, sir.

Speaker—It 'a so referred.

Adams—I have one here. Sir, containing four prayers.